

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 4930

十三日三千四百一十八初日八月

年未辛酉

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1871.

一月三十一日九英 湖南

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Sept. 21, GOLDEN STATE, Amer. ship, 344, Dolan, Shanghai 10th September; Toa, Smit, Archer & Co.

Sept. 21, ADRIANA PETROVALLA, Ned. bark, 582, A. de Sae, Swatow 16th Sept., Ballot-Bourlau, Hubener & Co.

Sept. 21, VENUS, Brit. s.s., 928, Crowell, Singapore 11th September, and Sino 17th, General—A. Head & Co.

Sept. 21, LOUIS, Brit. s.s., 1,200, Butcher, Liverpool 24th July, Malta 6th August, Port Said 10th, Suez 18th, Aden 20th, Galle 1st September, and Singapore 13th, General—Gilmour & Co.

Sept. 21, JENNY, North Ger. bark, 237, Hartmann, Chefoo 1st Sept., General—Melscher & Co.

Sept. 21, STARCH, Brit. s.s., 180, Heriot, from Canton.

Sept. 21, ANNE LAITY, BAWFIELD, Brit. s.s., 744, Shetland, from Whampoa, General—D. Lafraire & Co.

Departures.

Sept. 21, FETHI, for Newchwang.

Sept. 21, WENZHOU, for Yokohama.

Sept. 21, BOMBAY, s.s., for Yokohama.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTERS' OFFICE, 21ST SEPTEMBER.

Feiga, for Whampoa.

Woochie, for Foochow.

A. L. Barfield, for New York.

Passenger.

For Venus, s.s., from Singapore, &c., 21st Chinese deck.

For Venus, s.s., from Liverpool, &c., 40 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamer Venus, from Singapore on 11th, and Szecon on 17th, reports on the 18th east steaming Passage, it entered North of Cape Pedra on the 19th, steamship Sun-ze in lat. 14° 20' North, long. 109° 47' East; had first part of passage from Szecon South-East wind, last two days fresh North wind and heavy sea. Arrived at Hongkong on September 21st at 6.20 p.m.

The Ned. bark Adriana Petrovalla, from Swatow on the 18th Sept., reports light variable winds all the passage, with Easterly swell and fine weather.

The American ship Golden State, from Shanghai 9th September, with a cargo of Tea bound to New York; on leaving the river had fine weather till the evening of the 10th, then experienced strong winds attended with squalls till the 14th instant, and when of the North east of Formosa, had a high and confused sea, and strong seas, which lasted till the evening, ship commenced to make much water during the gale, so much so was obliged to make for Hongkong; weather afterwards moderated and variable winds till arrival.

The British steamer Lorne, from Liverpool on 24th July, reports fine weather to Suez, then had strong Easterly winds till arrived at Galle; from thence had light winds and calms to Singapore; then Easterly winds till arrival.

The North German bark Jenny, left Chefoo on the 1st Sept., reports had light North-easterly winds to the Tai-chow Islands, then calm and moderate S.E. and East breezes to the North end of Formosa; with a very high and long swell from S.E.; on 14th September heavy N.E. gale and high confused sea, barometer falling rapidly to 29.4 S. towards evening wind shifting to N. and N.W. have to, off Amoy, under main spinnaker; on the 15th at 4 a.m. wind hauled to West and South, and wind with a high and confused sea, and high and long swell, gale; on the 17th light variable air and strong current setting N.E., afterwards light moderate N. and N.W. breeze to port. Spoke on the September 14th, off Amoy, American mail steamer, bound up; on September 15th, French mail steamer, bound up; on September 16th, British steamer Great Northern, bound up; on September 19th, of the Lammocks, North Ger. bark Caffernia, from Foochow bound to Melbourne.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong. (Corresponded to Date.)

Yester. Friday, 21st September, 1871.

Prins Waldemar, Carlsberg. Apr. 10.
Elliot, Swan, Cardiff. Aug. 21.
Frederick Warren, Shields. May 11.
Sea Belle. London. June 7.
Droxford. Shields. June 11.
Aqua. Cardiff. June 14.
Beaufort. London. June 16.
Rollo. London. June 21.
Cerops. Cardiff. June 29.
Johanna & Willem. Amsterdam. July 30.
Aline. Hamburg. July 2.
Canton. Hamburg. July 4.
Nysses. Cardiff. July 27.
Bimby. London. July 29.
Melson. Newport. July 30.
Sardis. Penarth. Aug. 1.
Theresa. Hamburg. Aug. 2.
Locoburg. Aberdeen. Aug. 4.

Auction Sale To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Sundry Articles.

FOR SALE.
DUFF GORDON'S SHERRIES.
Cook's PORT.
CHAMPAIGNE.—
DE VENOGO & CO.
FLEUR DE SILEX.
J. M. ARMSTRONG.

1425 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1871.

J. AND B. TENNENT'S ALE AND
PORTER.
DAVID CORSAIR & SONS'
Merchant Navy.
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1871.

A. HANSDOME PHANTOM with wood, suitable for Sing or Pair of
Very fine Manila CIGARS, per box or per
case.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
1414 Hongkong, 21st August, 1871.

A. MILLAR & CO.
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT
PLUMBERS.
COFFEEMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nuffield Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
70, Praya Road.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to SUPPLY
STEAMERS with good CARGOES
COAL at \$12 per ton delivered aboar.

1000 TAN SENG & LEON
1470 Saigon, August, 1871.

E. R. HANLEY,
COFFEE, SPICE, PLUMBER,
COOPER, SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER,
GAS FITTER.
(late PATERSON & HANLEY.)

70, Praya Road.
P. & O. Cos. Stores,
1081 HONGKONG. (Sept. 15)

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000 Dollars.

Court of Directors.—
Chairman—H. R. ROBERT.
Deputy Chairman—T. P. YOUNG, Esq.
R. Bellot, Esq. Julius Monte, Esq.
S. D. Jackson, Esq.
Wm. Lessore, Esq. G. P. Walker, Esq.
H. Melcher, Esq.

Managers.—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Chief Manager—
Shanghai—David Molcan, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 "
12 " 5 "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credit granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager, or
Offices of the Corporation.
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
1471 Hongkong, 9th September, 1871.

G. BERNAN, BANK OF LONDON
(Limited).

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTH, Frankfurt-on-the-Main.
FRIEDRICH WILHELM MAGNUS, Berlin.
JAMES MAT, Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

ADOLPH VON BACH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
ERWULPH SULzbach, Frankfurt-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SEPPEN, Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

Managing Director—DETO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BOHN.
Author—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Chairman—THE HONOURABLE JOINT STOCK
BANK, LONDON.

The Capital of the German Bank of London, limited, is \$2,000,000, divided into 20,000 Shares of \$100 each, of which 60,000 Shares representing a capital of \$20,000, have been issued, subscribed for, and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The Bank is now established in London, and has offices on the Queen's Road East. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate improved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to Foreign banking business.

Bartolomew House, Bartolomew Lane, London, E.C. April, 1871. [6] 1070 June 24

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Local Insurance Office

are prepared to issue Policies, covering Merchandise by first-class Steamers to London, the Suez Canal, at the following rates of premium.

CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Agents, Canton Insurance Office.

N. J. EDE, Secretary, Union Insurance Society of Canton.

J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Agent, North China Insurance Company.

BURSELL & CO.,
Agents, Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,
General Agents, China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited.

W.M. PUSTAI & CO.,
Agents, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.

OLYPHANT & CO.,
General Agents, Chinese Insurance Company, Limited.

1871 Hongkong, 18th September, 1871.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON
CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited of 1897, Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

TAKASIMA COLLIER & YAGASAKI.

TIME Underwritten is prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (6 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima is 1.245, it contains 82.0 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to best English North Coal, Coal for steaming and all other purposes.

GLOVER & CO., Agents in Hongkong.—NORTON, LYAL & CO., 1870.

1471 Undersigned have been appointed sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. T. TONNET, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corke & Sons, Ardross.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., 1470 Hongkong, January, 1871.

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NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE RE-
PORT for the year 1870. Price \$10.
Apply at the Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.D. L. JONES, of the Daily Press, from this office and
inclosed on Tuesday evening at 10.15, and the last
newspaper left the office at 10.35.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1871

The non-official members of the Legislative Council will to-day be called upon, to give their votes for the Estimates for 1872. No doubt all questions which may be asked will be as usual avoided; and the Colony to-morrow will be saddled with the obligation to pay no less than \$340,000, to perpetuate the present system of inefficiency, extravagance and robbery. No protests on the part of the non-official members will be of any avail. The terms upon which they sit in the Council are that they are invited to like it, or ordered to lump it. If they give their votes the Government is the better pleased with the moral support, but if they refuse to do so, the measures can still be passed. This is, of course, the secret of the gross abuses which creep into the administration in all directions. In the official eye the public is but the sponge out of which Military Contributions, Police Estimates, and pumping salaries are to be squeezed. Their wishes, their safety, their commercial welfare, are quite subordinate matters. Under such circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that Hongkong is—as it is—and yet it might be hoped that even in this distant part of the world such a system as that existing here could not go on for ever.

Discouraging as the subject has hitherto appeared, we do not yet despair of something being done. There have of late been signs of a growing public spirit and of a fixed determination on the part of many of the most influential members of the community to make a stand—respectful and temperate, but still firm and decided—against a system of Government which fails even to meet the ordinary requirements of protection and security, and which leaves the most important matters—such, for example, as the question of establishing a Chinese Custom House in Hongkong entirely undebated. The complaints of heavy taxation among the native residents are as loud as they are among the foreign portion of the Community, and there is no question that the maladministration is seriously affecting not only the security of the place, but also its trading interests. The Protector of Chinese recently asserted with great warmth in the Legislative Council that he had not proposed that a Chinese Custom House should be established in Hongkong, but why he was so much excited upon the subject is difficult to understand, seeing that when, some nine months ago, attention was called to the existence of a Salt Taxing office in one of the most prominent streets of the Colony, the Executive came to the conclusion that they could take no steps to put down the abuse; that the affair was a diplomatic question with the Canton Authorities; and to the present day the Salt-Taxing office remains unpursued. Of course, if the Mandarins can set up a Salt Taxing establishment, there is nothing to prevent their making the same arrangements for levying taxes in other directions. A question of this kind ought to be properly dealt with for the \$16,588 per annum voted for the Registrar's Department; but it is involved in a complete fog, and cruised and native squeezing flourished unmolested, notwithstanding that the former Viceroy of Canton distinctly promised Sir RICHARD MACDONALD that no such tax should be levied. When at the last meeting of the Council one of the non-official members brought the subject forward, he was at once "sat upon" by four official members, and told it was not the matter before the meeting—and of course this question, or any similar one, will never be the question before the meeting, so long as the Government, for their own ends, can prevent it. In all these matters, as well as in the details regarding appointments, salaries, and the minor duties of administration, the public has for the last three or four years been insolently ignored. Not only have gentlemen of standing and influence been treated in a most cavalier manner, if they ventured to ask the well-paid officials any questions on points of finance or administration, but the non-official members of the Council have been systematically snubbed down, if they ventured to open their mouths against the puffed up and self-willed officials set over them, and paid by them. The position of a non-official member, we must confess, is not enviable. If he does not speak out the public are disconcerted; if he does so, he is at once pounced down upon by the official Cabal, which he knows can outvote him on every subject. This is not very encouraging, and it is not surprising that the majority of the members are disinclined to speak when there is so small a chance of their speaking being of any use; and in the same way, they may naturally feel that it is little use their recording adverse votes against a majority that can always override them. Perhaps they go a little further than is necessary in this view, as the opinion of the non-official members definitely recorded in the form of votes is not without its influence at home; but still the feeling is a natural one, and the public must blame the system and not the individuals, if more is not done on their behalf by the non-official members of the Council. It is at least satisfactory to find that of late they have shown a disposition to speak plainly upon some of the more serious and long standing abuses in the Colony; and we cannot but hope that, with a knowledge of the strong feeling existing out of doors, the official members of the Council will be more disposed than they generally show themselves to be, to give at least a courteous hearing to what may be advanced in Council by their non-official colleagues. These gentlemen can have no other interest than that of the public to serve, and it is somewhat hard, if upon matters such as those of Police and Finance—matters immediately affecting their safety and their pockets—the public be precluded from having a fair and legitimate influence in the Government of the Colony.

There is a great deal more to be said on this subject, but the subject is too large to be treated in full in this paper.

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We understand that Mr. Doutlas, our able Gao Superintendent, has been made a Justice of the Peace, and that the appointment will appear in to-morrow's Gazette.

We hear that the Government have returned all the letters sent over which were seized in connection with the recent Adelio Moss proceedings. Those returned are found to contain bills of lading and other documents.

One of the usual visits by thieves was made on Thursday night to Saint Paul's College. The thief was seen trying to get out a pane of glass, but when disturbed, made off. For it would have save time, only to report the night on which Saint Paul's College is not attacked.

In printing the statement of the Assets of the China Sea, Sino, and Straits Steamship Company, as made by a correspondent yesterday, the item "Insurance Account" \$1,074 was omitted. With this addition it will be found that the figures as given yesterday make the total as stated.

ERATUM.
Before J. R. Russell, Esq.

We protest in the most unequivocal terms against this appointment—on principle, and in regard to existing circumstances in the Colony. On principle, because it is contrary to all precedent for any one to hold briefs after he has been appointed to the Bench; in regard to Mr. Ball, individually, because it is well known that a gentleman's health is such as often to interfere with the performance of his present duties; in reference to existing circumstances, because it is generally understood that we may shortly look for the arrival of another barrister; and there can be no valid reason against the appointment being given to Mr. Ball, whose experience and talents quite qualify him for the post. In order however that this might be done, it would be necessary that the Hon. JULIAN PAUNCHOR, the retiring Attorney-General, should stay a short time longer in the Colony. What can be the reason of the present haste in that gentleman's departure we are at a loss to conceive, as we cannot help thinking he must be anxious to explain his conduct in reference to several matters of great public importance before going away, and must greatly regret leaving the Amoor Moose case, in which he prosecuted as Attorney-General, while he held a brief in a civil suit closely connected with it in his private capacity, in the unsatisfactory light in which it at present stands. Upon this and some other matters of the same kind, we are precluded from commenting at the moment; but there will be enough to say by and by.

With respect, however, to the appointment of Judge Ball as Acting Attorney-General, it is in every way undesirable and unjustifiable. If nothing else could be done, surely a licence could be given to one or more of the solicitors to practice at the Bar. The Garrison-Jurists, it is understood, objects to members of the Profession practising in the two capacities; but surely it is a very far less evil—if evil at all—that a gentleman should practice as barrister and solicitor, than as judge and advocate.

There is a great deal more to be said on this subject; but we can only trust that second and wiser thoughts on the part of the Executive, will render it unnecessary to say at least some portion of it.

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THE LOSS OF THE "CINGALA."
The following is the chief mate's version of the loss of the *Cingala*. Left Hongkong 28th July, and experienced N.E. winds for two days, steering S.E. by S. to clear the Macleod's Bank; afterwards experienced heavy S.W. winds, steering S.E. by S. and still holding on to the *Cingala* until the 10th Aug., Thursday, 10th Aug., the ship, while under topgallant sail, jib and staysails, grounded on the *Brito Seco* Reef, off the Island of Pouto, west one quarter from Tabio. Used all means and made every exertion to get the ship off, but to no purpose. Nothing appeared to us that would have been of service, save to go to Tabio to procure help. Left and went to San Jose to procure help. The crew and first and second mates, the Steersman, the *Lapu* *Confessor*, who held a survey on the *Cingala*, and finding her bilged, saw no other course but to save all that could be saved and leave her. This was accordingly done, the crew remaining 14 days with the vessel, taking out what cargo they could get at, and then stripping the vessel of everything, sent the goods to Tabio. The crew and first and second mates, the *Lapu* *Confessor*, and finding her bilged, saw no other course but to save all that could be saved and leave her. This was accordingly done, the crew remaining 14 days with the vessel, taking out what cargo they could get at, and then stripping the vessel of everything, sent the goods to Tabio. The crew and first and second mates, the *Lapu* *Confessor*, and finding her bilged, saw no other course but to save all that could be saved and leave her. This was accordingly done, the crew remaining 14 days with the vessel, taking out what cargo they could get at, and then stripping the vessel of everything, sent the goods to Tabio. 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with marked attention. A vote of thanks to "Elder Frederick" terminated the proceedings; and the Society had been invited to publish in "Sutherland" a notice of his services in Sutherland, to advocate the views of his co-religionists. We understand that "Elder Frederick" is the first member of the Shaker Church who has been sent officially as a mission to England. —Times.

RAINS-OF-FIRE AND BLOOD.

In the south of the Deccan those rains known as rains of fire and blood, about which our ancestors were so deeply superstitious, still sometimes occur. Those who have had the opportunity of witnessing them state that the illusion is complete. On one occasion it is recorded that the rain was red with blood, and that, whether it was the result of the lightning or the rain itself, it was so thick and continuous, that, in the zenith, however, the sky retained all its purity. Suddenly a storm burst, and it appeared as if a fiery rain was falling, the sparks being on the point of setting the world in flames. No sooner had the sun set behind the horizon than this scintillating and brilliant appearance was transformed into a deep red, and bearing a strong resemblance to blood in its regular pheonomena. The lightning was also of a red hue, and the probability of the prediction of terrible misfortunes, is merely owing to the selection of the solar rays of light at a certain angle of incidence. —*Caesars' Illustrated Travels.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Pope has conferred upon Mr. N. E. E. the senior member for the country of Meath, the Order of St. Gregory, in recognition of his services in assisting to obtain the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act.

DISPUTED REQUEST TO A CONVENT.—The validity of the request to a convent, which has not been determined in England, since the Reformation, is still subject to a decision by Vice-Admiral Wicks, who has been appointed to inquire into the matter. The convent, named Frances, Manners, left by her will considerable property to the Newport Catholic Chapel, the Brighton Catholic Chapel, the Dominican Convent at Cribstone, and the Sisters of the Charity of St. Paul, at Selby Oak, near Birmingham. The bequests of personally to the chapels were not disputed, and the question argued was whether the son, and the two sisters of charity were capable of taking the shares of the estate. His Honour decided in favor of the two religious institutions.

A SERVY LOOSE.—An association has been started at Manchester "for the suppression of the use of intoxicating drinks as beverages." Surely the association must have been seeing double when it perceived such a difference between "drinks" and "beverages" as this language would imply if taken in sober sense. It is just possible that the sentence or a portion of it, "Why a porter should be exacted and a condemned man cannot see," may be the motto of the club.

M. R. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL.—M. R. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorized to sign our firm from this date.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.

828 Shanghai, 1st May, 1871.

THE Interests and responsibility of Mr. J. A. Kock.—In our last, recd. on the 23rd of July by mutual consent, and we do hereby on our business, the following name of the late J. SMITH & Co.

1430 Chocho, 1st August, 1871.

THE Interests and responsibility of Mr. J. A. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.—128 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

M. R. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL & CO.

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WM. G. HALE & Co.—1430 Chocho, 1st August, 1871.

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